

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, to be paid at the expiration of the year.

UP The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

UP The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for
Salt-Petre,
By SAM'L. TROTTER

The Subscriber

WISHES to take an APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business.—A smart lad about fifteen years of age, will meet with encouragement.

EMANUEL ALTE.

August 19th, 1811.

DUBUSSON. Dentist,

HAS the honor to inform the public that he will reside a few weeks at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets those straight inclined to any direction; makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets, with such care and attention that they seem natural—likewise transplants natural teeth—he also cures all diseases of the gums, even the sifula, and restores them to their wanted elasticity.

He will, if desired, attend the commands of Ladies and Gentlemen at their house.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tender his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—tf.

Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern while living on Main street, a new bottle green SURTOUT COAT; the person who did it, will be so good as to return it—it's

TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court held on the county of Bath, in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a Town on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said Town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises fixed on by the commissioners as the seat of Justice for said county, under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811. 3m.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON.
ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD.

William Robertson
July 26th, 1811.—tf.

I WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, VIZ.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.
Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN,

LATE of Baltimore, has just imported from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY;

consisting of the following articles, which she offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two doors above Main street, in Lexington.

Fashionable straw bonnets; scarfs, pink, orange, nets and hats \$ blue and black can-

Fancy chip do. \$ trickeys

Ribbons plain and f. seed do.

gauze \$ ambrick muslins

Artificial flowers \$ lace do.

Ostrich feathers \$ muslin do.

Spanish mantles \$ fancy do.

Caps and turbans \$ picket lene

Lace sleeves, silk stock \$ spider net do.

Ladies' kid g oves \$ lace trimming

Fashionable shawls \$ gold fringe

Black mode \$ cotton balls, tapes

do. Silk handkerchief \$ Buttons

Sarcenets diff. co \$ postillion velvet caps

lours \$ leather, jockey's do.

Grapes, British lace \$ silk oil cloth hat cov-

ers.

Wanted immediately two or three young women to work at the millinery business. None need apply without good recommendations, and who have some knowledge of the business.

Lexington, July 20.—tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 16th of May last, a likely Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

of a black complexion—about 22 years of age, 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—his countenance is not a good one, but discloses a sullen disposition; he has a remarkable large scar from a cut on the inside of one his feet (probably on the left) which extends from the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is full of speech when under examination. He took with him a good wool hat and white linsey cloathing. Any person who will apprehend the above negro, and bring him home, or secure him in any jail in this state, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges—if taken out of the state. Twenty dollars reward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBLES.

Montgomery county, Ky., near Mount Sterling, July 20th, 1811.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL 13, AND PART 1, VOL 14 OF

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopaedia.

* Subscribers to this work will please apply

and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOCT'g. M'CALA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols

Thomas's History of Printing in

America,

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress to the art in other parts of the world.

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The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and

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17 vols. calf gilt.

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Medical Lexicon

Duncan's Dispensatory, &c.

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and

customers for former favours, wishes to

inform them that he has rented Sam'l. Scott's

Fulling Mill, on the town of Elkhorn, where

the advantage of a constant current of water

will enable him to carry on the Fulling business,

more to the satisfaction of his customers, than

he has heretofore done. For the convenience

of distant customers, he will attend at the usual

places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving

loths—viz. At John Keeler's, Lexington; at

r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.

Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of

the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He

will also attend once a week to receive cloth

that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her

mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month

or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident

prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to

his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities

in finishing such cloth as may be committed

to his care, with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

2780 Acres

On the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the

Saline creek.

1600 Acres

In two surveys, adjoining Col. Waggoner's

755 Acres

Adjoining Maj. Fielding Jones. All those

lands lie near together, and are valuable. They

will be sold together, or in separate tracts—

several valuable farms on them, a small part

of the purchase money will be required in hand,

the balance in 6 annual instalments. For fur-

ther particulars, apply to Nathaniel Harris and

Maddox Fisher, in Lexington, Ky.

— 6m

IRON WORKS.

Slate Iron Works are now in full

blast.

BOTH FURNACE and FORGE are in

a complete operation. Castings executed

in the neatest manner, with dispatch. All

kinds of machinery cast on the shortest notice,

out of as soft metal as yet discovered in the

United States, and warranted to stand as se-

vere heat.

BAR IRON

Of a superior quality to any made on this side

the mountains, adequate to DORSEY's cele-

brated Iron, forged to suit customers. Having

but lately found this choice IRON ORE,

with application of any of my customers,

guarantee the CASTINGS to be of a superior

quality—and the BAR IRON much superi-

or to iron generally made in the Pittsburgh

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

ON THE TERM PARTY.

I am a moderate man in the estimation of my friends, and my opinion is the same. I have ever looked upon party as arising from the organization of our nature, and from our imperfections; and I expect always to see party in government and religion, where freedom of thought is tolerated. Notwithstanding my moderation, Mr. Printer, I have always boasted of being firm to principles, and though I lament the violence of party spirit, I have never been able to discharge my duty to my conscience or my country, without giving a preference to political parties. I am therefore a party man, and of the republican party. I am not ashamed of my party nor the appellation of republican, or any other name connected with good principles. It is therefore astonishing to me, that men who have principles at all can ever bawl, no party, no party, no party! It would not be strange to see good men, and firm men speak against violence and rage arising from a difference of sentiment. But he is not a wise man, nor a firm man, nor a true man who will denounce party, party, and in the same denunciation declare himself a republican; thereby ranking himself with a party by the assumption of a name. Such men do not understand themselves, or they are political knaves—and while they cry no party their censure is at one particular party, whilst they are endeavouring to build up the doctrine of federalism. No, federalists can not raise its head, or get into power until party distinctions are done away. I suppose the devil would not object to the appellation of a saint, if he could better answer his purpose by it. In the revolution I loved the whigs and despised the tories—I loved the brave man and despised the trots. Since the parties have assumed their ground and name, since the revolution, I love the republic's party, and despise the federal party on account of principles and they may assume what name they please, and I shall despise them as cordially as ever. In Athens, parties existed, and a regulation of the government required that every man should declare himself in favour of one party or another and a neutral position was considered dishonorable and criminal—and so it is at this day reprehensible. He cannot be a man who is of the neuter gender. If it could be avoided, I am no friend to party. If all men could think correctly, and woul act correctly I should be better satisfied with peace than contention.

If vice, immorality and bad principles are incessant in their exertions for victory over virtue, religion and correct principles, shall good men cease to act their part for fear of being ranked with a party? Who would not glory in such a party? This is the situation of the world, and will be. When I hear a man say he is a republican, and no party man, I cannot understand the language except I think this man has assumed a popular name to gain the patronage of the republican party, when he dared to avow his sentiments he would be on the other side of the question. I never endeavoured to stand on a razor—As to politics, it must be known to all men of sense that union of party is impossible—not improbable but impossible, and still men assume the name of republican and denounce the party. Why did not the federalists unite in support of the republican administration against foreign nations for the last 3 years? So far from this, they have uniformly opposed every act of the U. States against foreign aggression, and took sides with a foreign nation against their own country for the purpose of getting into power and to change the form of our free institutions. If, on these occasions, the feds had not abated their zeal in opposition, why talk about party, party? who wishes to destroy party distinctions without there could be a correspondence of sentiments. The feds would be anxious to destroy party distinctions to lessen the influence of the republican party until they would mount into office, and when they had the reigns of government, the republicans would be imprisoned again under a sedition law, and foreigners sent away without trial under an alien law and mobs bribed to stone good men of republican principles as was the case in Philadelphia when John Adams was in office. Gen. Sumpter, a most distinguished patriot in the revolution was insulted in the streets for his democratic sentiments and ruffians hired to mount up on his back. Let the curtain drop—republicans in heart be ye steadfast—he not lulled to sleep by the cry of no party, moderation, &c. Be moderate but firm.

A REPUBLICAN.

"NO PARTY MEN."

There is in America two parties—a republican party and a federal party—the former in favour of liberty and equal rights, the latter opposed to both, and in favour of "strong" aristocratic government. He then who supports liberty and equal rights belongs to the republican party—those who pursue a contrary course belong to the federal party. There is no middle path; and of course every honest man joins either one party or the other.

NOTHING which has come under our notice for some time, appears better calculated to shew the origin progress and views of the two great parties which at present divide the people of the United S., than some essays which have lately been published in the "Baltimore American," under the signature of an "Old American"—and the first number of which to low these remarks.

At a crisis like the present, when every exertion is making by the aristocrats to regain their old standing—when they even deny their principles, and declare they belong to NO PARTY—or attempt to shield themselves from merited dis respect and contempt, by calling them "Old Washingtons" and "Washington Federalists"—or by declaring that they belong to the republican party, and support federal men and federal principles, we think it a duty we owe our fellow citizens to lay before them every information that comes to hand which will tend to undeceive them as to

this party composed of the "beet taps" only of Americans. With this view, we re-publish those essays in our paper.

From the Baltimore American.

Nothing is more extraordinary to the consideration of a reflecting mind, than the choice made by multitudes in the world, of evil rather than good. That is, of what will produce their harm, rather than their happiness. The manner in which numbers ruin their prosperity in private life, is the subject of every day's conversation and every person's judgment. Yet the same wrong conduct is renewed in many who see and judge it in others. A like event takes place in matters of general and public concern. Though a nation may be seen uncontestedly happier than all others, and it manifest the happiness is owing to their liberty; that the good of one is connected with that of the whole; yet thousands will be disposed to lessen the freedom of the nation, without prudent care for themselves or the least mercy for others. A general depravity of human nature is to be sure the first cause that has let in this perverse and malignant temper, from which issue the ambition, pride, avarice, envy and all the lusts that have invaded the peace of mankind in all ages, and filled the earth with broils, tumults, disorders, misery of every kind, oppression & death. The U. States of America are certainly the happiest abodes of men.—Yet 'tis that which has turned the world upside down, has come hither also!—The spirit of ambition which cares not for the ruin of a million, if it may have power and greatness; and indeed, must ruin to possess that uncontrollable sway and superiority which continually thirsts after. Men equal by nature cannot overthrow that law by adding something superior to themselves; but by depriving others, and making them less, they appear by comparison greater. A man cannot add an inch to his stature, but by getting others under his feet, he rises into height and is in full view. Avarice cannot like Midas, by its own touch, turn every thing into gold—it must therefore take it from many others, and is as willing to rob as ambition to murder the world. These great allies, though disclaiming one another, go continually together. Under the wicked ministry of Great Britain they brought arms and fire and blood into this land, where the people dwelt in peace under the shade of their own trees; and where kings, nobles, castles, armies, the defences and offences of war were scarcely seen or known; but they denied a power to rule, and to collect money from them; the spirit of ambition and avarice spoke out their proper language in the act of the British Parliament, that 'they had a right to bind America in all cases whatsoever.' They did as they spoke. When the cruel invaders were expelled, with the death of many a worthy man; the desolation of many a peaceful house and prosperous town; when the people had scarcely drawn breath after the conflict; the evil passions of home-bred avarice, pride and ambition, started up to renew the contentions and mischiefs that had vexed all the periods of human existence. To overpower that selfishness which disregarded the general welfare, the people of the U. States agreed upon a plan of government, which should establish powers for general benefit, confined by all the principles and provisions which could secure liberty, safety and happiness. The great principle which alone could do this, was that of keeping the power in the hands of the people, while a short delegation of it, continually renewed, should enable those to whom it was committed to execute all the offices need ed by individuals among each other, or by the nation among other nations. How great is this trust, how warily shold it be given at all times? The people are seldom left to choose entirely of themselves. If there were no selfish passions, no candidates would be heard of, till the people called for such and such to perform these duties. But ambition urges the most dangerous men to offer themselves; and as by woeeful experience many are made wise, they see the danger from the character and designs of the ambitious, are obliged to oppose by offering men more relied on for the people's choice. Here the contest begins and party forms, the principles of each developing in the progress. Ambition had been unscrupulously admitted into the convention that formed the federal constitution. It immediately proposed kingly forms and powers of government; of course the subjection and degradation of the people. It considered not the right of any to rule their brethren, the native right to equal happiness in the ruled and rulers. It seemed to have no thought at all of justice and humanity, but affected a government like those of Europe; a contrivance for the old vicious work of show, splendour, and self-importance; mastery in a few men, formed into a monarch, nobles, generals, and admirals. A court glittering and pleasurable; a people reduced to commons, plebeians, tradesmen, soldiers, sailors, the mere instruments, servants and property of the others: who would at the same time hate them, as conscious of their equal nature, rights and superior power: knowing an injury was done them and liable to their resentment. A horse or dog may be loved and caressed by these great men, but a fellow man reduced to servitude, never can be; but is equally hated and despised. There were sense and goodness enough in the convention to reject this scheme, and foil Hamilton and its partisans. They had power enough however, to keep out so much as would let in afterwards what they wanted. Hence the constitution was described by Genl. Washington and others, as a compromise. The advocates of power obtaining a part, and the friends of republican equality and simplicity prevailing in the main. The several states however moved by less ambition, and actuated by more of human sympathy, amended the constitution, and provided for the security of trial by jury, of a free press, and religion clear of establishments: These had been left out of view altogether by the party for strong government under the pretence, as they never want pretences, that they were understood. We shall see hereafter how they disregarded the under-

standing and express declaration of the constitution, in these respects.

It may be said as of Jacob and Esau, that two unborn parties struggled together in the womb of the convention. All who knew from the history of the world, how mankind had been exalted in virtue, knowledge and happiness by the possession of liberty; how they sunk into meanness and misery where they lost it; who knew the arts practised by the ambitious, and the steps by which they advanced to power; in short, they who would have justice and mercy for their fellow men, after some slight divisions, fell in together, supported the democratic principles of the constitution and opposed whatever tended to make the government too strong for the people. At first without a distinctive name, acting only on general principles; but afterwards when these principles were clearly seen to be the common spirit that animated the body, and neither were in or owned by the others—they were called DEMOCRATS and REPUBLICANS. The party who aimed at power and grandeur, and urged strong government; who could not avow their principles, took a name rather from something more in sight, that might impose upon the people, whom they always reckoned liable to imposture, and titled themselves, friends of government, or FEDERALISTS. They were before hand with the others in this, and knowing, as they thought, the influence of names with the ignorant, as they esteemed the people, they both assumed their own title and gave an unfavourable denomination to their opponents. After a little hesitation they fell in together, like to like; the ambitious, proud, ostentatious—all who longed for distinction and hated equality—All who had mercenary speculations upon government funds, contracts, offices—All who had been engaged in opposition to our revolution. Englishmen settled amongst us, who disliked our superior liberty, and that prosperity which both rivalled and upbraided England—All these composed the FEDERAL PARTY, with as many as different influences drew to them from the body of the American people.

We shall see in another paper the proceedings of the two parties, which have separated wider from each other as they acted more and more on their own principles; and the different effects of these on the peace and happiness of this country.

AN OLD AMERICAN.

AUG. 27, 1811.

FROM THE AURORA.

The remarks which appeared in your paper on some abuses of authority in the post office, induce me to offer to your consideration, a few additional facts.

The post office was not originally instituted as an object of revenue.

The design was to promote the great uses of society, to facilitate intercourse by correspondence.

To serve the general interests by this convenience, and to obviate distance by the easy and secure transportation of communications on business.

To afford the government a like manner of transporting its communications with the public functionaries free of expense.

To promote the circulation of general information, and to support thereby the principles of free government, by disseminating a knowledge of the public transactions of congress, and other public agents, among the people.

The promotion of literary and scientific knowledge, and every thing tending to diffuse correct ideas on all subjects interesting to a free people,

The post office not having been intended for an object of revenue, but being constituted for all those useful purposes, the consideration will be, how far the institution, as it is now conducted, comports with the original design.

I am free to admit that it has increased as an establishment, and extended over a vast surface, and a multitude of points; it has served the government free of expense, that is, free of every deduction from the ordinary revenue, and has paid for itself in perhaps the best manner that tax can be levied, that is, according to actual service.

It has also been materially useful to commercial and private intercourse, and has aided in diffusing information.

But what I take exception to, is this; that in its management, and in the rules laid down for conducting it, the principles upon which it was instituted are lost sight of, and the head of that department, like all men invested with power, and the increase of the passion is downward, has conducted the post office only as if intended to produce revenue; and public utility has been sacrificed to the most extravagant ideas of economy.

Besides the complaints that prevail of robbery to the southward, and the disregard of complaints made against abuses of party post masters and contractors, which have deprived the post office of general confidence, where there is money to be transmitted, the uncertainty as to time as well as insecurity of property, are causes of complaint, which not only do great mischief to the public, but defeat in a great measure the intention of the establishment, and in this way also operates to a diminution of the resources of the post office.

A great abuse has been growing into use for two or three years, which squints very obliquely at the tyranny of the English post office: and whether it be practised under color of economy or under color of law, the practice is equally disreputable to the government, and injurious to society. In England the post office has a threecold character; it is a sinecure office for two or three, or more of the oligarchs, that is the friends of the executive—it is an object of financial resource, as well as a political engine, in the hand of the government—and subservient to that financial

object, it is a medium of utility to the commerce, upon which the power of the nation depends.

But neither of these views having been in the contemplation of the founders of our government, nor consistent with the spirit of the government, nor called for by any necessity; every course pursued in the spirit of the British government, is contrary to the intention and spirit of this.

Desirous of making this very clear, and well aware that the depravity of avarice, under the name of economy, is making daily violations of the principles of the government and corrupting the people, my principal view is to expose this contradiction between the principles of the government, and the practice in the post office.

One principle which I believe has been adopted in this contemptible spirit even into the laws, is the extortion of an amount of postage for the envelope of a letter, equal to what is paid for the written letter; this is not merely avaricious, but immoral and dishonest; and the effect which it produces is more pernicious to the post office in point of revenue, than the pecuniary advantage supposed to be derived from the charge. I will exemplify it—The greater portion of the transactions of dealing out of our cities, in which moneys are to be paid, are performed by the transmission of bank money; probably three-fifths of the small inland dealings with our cities are thus transacted; the tax upon the transmission of bank paper, operates in three ways repugnant to justice and sound policy.

1. As a tax upon the most active part of society, who ought rather to be encouraged.
2. A tax upon the poorest part of society, those who have small dealings.
3. Its gross injustice, since the post office will not make good the plunder that may be committed in any of its offices.

It may be said that people ought to be very thankful for receiving bank notes at the ordinary postage of a sheet of paper for each: and I will admit that the thing would not be unreasonable for large sums, if the post office would but guarantee the safety of what is committed to its charge; but no excuse, no pretence of economy or revenue, can justify the charge of ten, twenty, or fifty cents upon a letter, which is written to transmit only 2, 3, 5 or 10 dollars. Such a tax is not to be justified by any construction of morality or reason; and so indefensible is it, that it is never attempted to be excused, but upon a principle no less absurd, that is, that it is a separate piece of paper.

Another abuse of the post office which has not the sanction of any law, but an arbitrary construction of the post-master-general; that is, the charge of postage upon what are called literary prospectuses. The usage for many years in the early part of the government, was to pass those prospectuses under the construction of the clause in the post-office laws which regulated the price of postage on newspapers and pamphlets; but the present post master-general, in the thirst of economy, has decided that a prospectus issued to beg subscriptions for some useful work is de facto a letter, and chargeable as a letter.

This construction, which besides being repugnant to the spirit of the government and to justice, has been attempted to be vindicated by an assumption of another kind, by placing them on a footing with the circular letters of merchants, and that the prospectus of a book is only a mercantile letter. This kind of argument, which at best is only a quibble, will be at once exposed by the consideration, that a circular letter of a merchant, communicates nothing to the intellect, diffuses no information that concerns society; however, the oppression of this construction of the post-master general, while its only excuse is the saving of trouble to the clerks of the post-offices, has had a serious effect in retarding the progress of literature; much more than may be at first sight conceived.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

From the Trenton True American.

BRITISH HUMANITY.

The admirers of the British Government often extol it for its Humanity. But on what theatre has it displayed this virtue? On what People has it been exercised? Who are the witnesses, where is the testimony, in its behalf?

Ask the first settlers of this country, what drove them hither?—What torn them from their native places—their homes—their connections—their friends? What forced them across a tractless ocean three thousand miles in breadth—to a new and uncultivated continent, inhabited only by ferocious beasts and bloodthirsty savages?—They will tell you, by their Historians, it was the intolerance, oppression, extortion and persecution of the British Government—and not its Humanity?

And when, by unexampled activity, courage, fortitude and perseverance, they had subdued or dispersed the beasts and the savages—and overcome the many and great dangers and difficulties with which they had to contend—when the stately forests gave place to cultivated fields, and the wilderness began to blossom like the rose—did the Government which drove them from home and its endearments, and deserted its best subjects in their utmost need—did that Government, now humanely stretch forth its hand to aid and uphold, to countenance and encourage them?—No—it indeed stretched forth its hand—but was to graft the fruits of their adventure and industry—it was to rob them of their hard earnings and scanty enjoyments—it was to circumvent

their enterprise and paralyze their exertions—it was to destroy their happiness and blast their hopes!

When the Americans refused their demands and resisted their encroachments, did the British Government, pursue the dictates of Humanity? Did it recede from its claims or relax in its rigor? Did it strive to conciliate on just grounds, or to conciliate by proper means?—No—it insulted—it irritated—it inflamed—it outraged—"it stimulated discontent into disaffection, and goaded disaffection into rebellion!" It violated rights and inflicted wrongs—it wickedly shed innocent blood, and wantonly provoked ruthlessness with its loyal subjects!

When it unheathed the sword how did it conduct the contest? Was it with tenderness, delicacy, pity and mercy?—Ask the living witnesses of the scenes of the revolution! Consult the impartial chronicles of those times! They will tell you—and they will tell you truly—that neither in the commencement, continuance, nor conclusion of the war, did the British Government discover distinguished Humanity. Quite the reverse! Even in its first stages it was marked with features of hatred, rage, cruelty and barbarity, unparalleled in the annals of civilized nations! So vindictive and so sanguinary, so impulsive as well as inhuman, was its conduct on the floor of Parliament, in the very teeth of Government, some of the best and wisest statesmen which England ever produced, not only expressed their disapprobation of the origin and objects and authors of the war, but avowed their abhorrence and detestation of the manner in which it was carried on. Among others Lord CHATHAM thus spoke in the House of Lords:—

"What has been the conduct of your Ministers? How have they endeavored to conciliate the affection and obedience of their American brethren? They have gone to Germany; they have fought the alliance and assistance of every pitiful, beggarly, insignificant, paltry German prince, to cut the throats of their loyal brave, and injured brethren in America; they have entered into mercenary treaties with those human butchers, for the purchase and sale of human blood. But, my lords, this is not all: they have entered into other treaties; they have left the savages of America loose upon their innocent unoffending brethren—loose upon the weak, the aged, and defenceless; on old men, and children; upon the very babes upon the breast, to be cut, mangled, sacrificed, broiled, roasted, nay, to be literally eat alive. These, my lords, are the allies Great Britain now has, carnage, desolation, and destruction, wherever her arms are carried, is her newly adopted mode of making war. Our Ministers have made alliances at the German fumbles, and with the barbarians of America; with the merciless tortures of their species: where they will next apply, I cannot tell; for my part, I should not be surprised if their next league was with the king of the gypsies; having already secured all Germany and America, to seek the assistance of cannibals and butchers. The arms of this country are disgraced, even in victory, as well as defeat."

As the war progressed its fury increased. As the arms of Britain were foiled, her ire was excited. As her disasters thickened, her atrocities were multiplied. Her British mercenaries, her German butchers, her Indian allies, and her refugee auxiliaries, were stimulated and pricked on to deeds of unutterable villainy and indescribable cruelty. Towns and villages were pillaged and burnt—Temples of the most High were profaned and destroyed—detachments of troops were surprised and massacred, calling in vain for quarter—thousands and tens of thousands of the brave and patriotic Americans, who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, fell victims to starvation, poison and pestilence. The feebleness of age and the softness of sex—the innocence of infancy, & the charms of beauty, were alike ineffectual to protect the possessor. Blood marked every step—desolation attended every movement—cruelty presided over every act—and had not the God of Battles confused the councils, defeated the arts, and dismasted the arms of Britain, this country must have been depopulated, impoverished and ruined.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent merchant belonging to Boston, who is now in Portugal, dated

OPORTO, July 1, 1811.

"This is a fine country and I find myself as pleasantly situated as I can be when absent from my family. It is by coming here we may learn to admire the institutions of our own country. A people naturally ingenuous and good humored are kept in the most abject state of poverty and ignorance, by a herd of priests, and by a government whose interests are distinct from those of the people. The English interest is of course predominant, but it is sad that in the higher classes, a large proportion wish well to the French. Perhaps it would be difficult to choose between their friends and their enemies.—We daily see bands of fifty or more volunteers, as we call them, fettered two by

error to suppose that the French have ever suffered seriously from want of provisions; they have always been, and still are tolerably well supplied from Spain. As for Portugal, it is overflowing with every kind of provisions, so that flour can with difficulty be obtained in Lisbon, for the cargoes which arrive." *Bost. Pat.*

The *Expose* of the situation of the French empire was laid before the legislative body on the 29th June—in this orator declares, that England is placed between the ruin of her population, if she persist in maintaining the Spanish war, or shame if she abandons it after taking so conspicuous a part; that France has eight hundred thousand men under arms, and when new armies shall have marched into Spain, she will still have four hundred thousand infantry and fifty thousand cavalry on her soil, to march to the defence of her rights, wheresoever threatened; that though the war may last yet a few more campaigns, Spain should be subdued, and the English driven from it; that the continental system, if continued for ten years, would alone be sufficient to destroy the resources of England, while France can easily bear it; that nine hundred millions, sufficient to meet the expenses of the empire, are drawn from imports, whereas England requires two thousand millions, not a third of which is drawn from her revenue; that France can make peace with safety, when she shall have one hundred and fifty ships of the line, which she will shortly have; and that it is the guarantee of this fleet alone, and that of an English administration, founded on principles different from those of the present cabinet, which can alone give peace to the universe. *Eng.*

LONDON, JULY 1.
A report is mentioned of an action between the Guerriers and the United States frigate, commodore Decatur, but it was not believed. We subjoin some extracts from these papers. *The insolent tone of the Americans must be lowered.* The Philadelphia paper says, the action is decisive of the wishes of the nation. Be it so. If America will have war, war she shall have. *Courier.*

Another account.—The squadron, destined for the coast of America, is to consist of four ships of the line and two frigates, Sir Joseph Yorke is expected at Portsmouth, to hoist his flag on board the *Vengeur*, on Wednesday, when the fleet will sail with the first fair wind. Sir Joseph Yorke will, it is supposed, have his principal station at Bermuda, while Admiral Sawyer will remain at Halifax; thus including the whole coast of America in the range of their cruising grounds.

New-York, August 27.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.
The fast sailing schooner *Purse*, captain Turner, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 22d July. The affair between the President and Little Belt was known to the French government, and had produced the release, with permission to sail, of several American vessels. The news of the departure of Sir Joseph Yorke, for the American station had been also received.

Joseph Bonaparte had set out for Spain; and 80,000 troops were to follow him, as a reinforcement to the armies in Spain and Portugal.

Tranquillity prevailed between France & Russia, and no idea was entertained that it would be interrupted.

We do not learn that any material change had taken place in the relations between the United States and France; hopes were however entertained by the French people, that on the arrival of Mr. Barlow our differences would be amicably adjusted. The enormous duties on American produce continued, but there was a prospect of their being speedily reduced.

General Terreau, late minister to this country, had arrived in the brig *Osmyn*, in 30 days from New-York.

The supercargo of the *Purse* is the bearer of dispatches for government.

By the *Purse*, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of French papers to the 17th of July, which are very barren of news. They contain the affair of the President and Little Belt, as published in the American newspapers.

Under the Paris head of July 9th, we find a dispatch from Gen Count Soult, dated the 29th of June, announcing the capture of Tarragona, after a siege of two months, during which time five successive assaults were made. The garrison consisted of 11,000 men, of the best troops of Spain. Four thousand men were killed in the city—from 10 to 12,000 attempted to save themselves by passing over the walls, 1000 of whom were sabred and drowned, and nearly 10,000, including 500 officers, are prisoners, and are on their way to France. About 1500 men were found wounded in the hospitals. Among the prisoners are the Governor Don Juan de Conturas; three field Marshals, and 497 officers. Twenty standards, 40,000 pieces and bombs, and 500,000 pounds of powder and ball are also taken.

Under the same head, is a dispatch from Marshal Soult, dated before Badajoz, the 21st of June, announcing the raising of the siege of that place by the British; and of his having formed a junction with the army of the south, under General Marmont, late Massena's army.

From the Irish Magazine.

The free and happy citizens of the U.S. States are driven to the highest degree of irritation by the proud and piratical policy of the British ministers under the operation of what they are pleased to term "Orders of Council," by which every American ship trading to any port not British, is liable to be plundered or confiscated. In proportion to the rapidity of her decline, the insolence and injustice of Britain appears to advance. In the vigor of her strength, she attempted to deprive infant America of her independence, but was driven ignominiously from the soil she attempted to fatten her monopolizing claws on; the consequences are, America instead of remaining a gloomy deserted province, incumbent with soldiers

and tax gatherers, shut out from the commercial world, has become the second trading nation on the globe, and the rival of England herself; so successful has the enterprising spirit and activity of the western Republics been that they have more vessels carrying the produce of the world than any other nation that ever appeared in the annals of industry. We feel much regret that it is necessary to forego this source of great prosperity to vindicate their independence, and by another appeal to arms, settle their right to an equal participation of the seas, the common property of all nations, which we have no doubt they will, with the same spirit, and with equal success, that emancipated their country. An Irish mind must feel a serious pain at the evils a war with America must be attended with, a principal one would be, that we would be deprived of a happy and secure asylum from the loyal murderers who are constantly engaged in acts of atrocity on our coasts, our ships, our old men, our women and our children.

LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1811.

Communication.

DIED in this place, on Tuesday last, Henry Purviance Esq. In the death of this man society have sustained a loss not easily to be supplied; and his particular friends have felt shock, which cannot cease to affect as long as his remembrance lasts—His honesty—his integrity—his useful talents—and his agreeable humor, were all calculated to procure and perpetuate the esteem of those with whom he became acquainted.

—yesterday morning, Mr. Henry Brown. He had lately removed to this place from Baltimore, and has left a worthy family and several respectable relatives to lament their loss.

—at New Orleans, on the 18th Aug. Thomas Anderson Esq. editor of the Orleans Gazette.

THE COMET.

Mr. Smith.

Since the observations furnished for your last paper, there has been so much cloudy weather, that the comet was visible only a few nights. It appears to move in a direction a little north of east, but whether in a direct line or not, I have not been able to ascertain with precision. I apprehend it has past its perihelion; and is shaping its course into infinite space. *B.*

COMPLIMENTARY SQUINTING.

"Is it his (Mr. Worsley's) desire to induce a belief, that the AMERICAN STATESMAN is federal, that it is exclusively devoted to Mr. Pope, and that it "sprung up" for this purpose? If he does, his insinuations are wantonly and wilfully false"—(American Statesman of last Saturday.

Although the puppets and minions of apostacy and corruption, have not dared to approach this stinking place—yet their Superior and Grand Juggler (Mr. Pope) has acted upon this principle."—(Reporter of same day.)

Court of Enquiry.—The gentlemen who compose the court of enquiry, appointed by the secretary of the navy to investigate Commodore Rodger's conduct prior to and during his engagement with the sloop of war Little Belt, assembled on Saturday morning on board of the U.S. frigate President, now lying in the port of New-York, and entered upon the business of their appointment.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 19.
By the schr. Susan, capt. M'Graw, which arrived here yesterday, from Campeachy, we have been favoured with the following particulars: *Morn. Post.*

About 2 o'clock on Saturday, (August 10) one mile from Long Branch, with the wind S. E. the schr. Susan was steering North for Sandy Hook, when a British frigate appeared in sight, 6 miles to the southward of the Highlands, standing in. When she came up with the Susan she fired a gun—the Susan then hoisted American colors—the frigate then fired three more guns, and steered to the westward to cut the schooner off. When she got within a cable's length of the Susan, she put her helm hard a port, with the apparent intention to run her down. Seeing this, the pilot of the Susan ordered the helm a starboard, to prevent the two vessels running foul, which was accordingly done. An officer in the frigate then defied the schooner to put her helm hard a port—she had then 6 guns pointed at her on the main deck, and the marines had their muskets ready. The man at the helm, intimidated at these hostile appearances, did as he was ordered, and the frigate came stem on the starboard bow of the Susan, carried away her bowsprit, split the main heads and parted the stem from the butts of the plank to the water's edge. The frigate then sent her boat on board, and the officer said he took her to be a French privateer, and that they meant to run the Susan down, as he understood there were many on the coast, and a number fitting out in New York! After a little conversation, the particulars of which will be detailed in the Captain's protest, he left the vessel and said he would send a boat to her assistance, but when he reached the frigate they made sail and stood to the southward! In a short time afterwards they fired at and boarded a ship standing to the southward.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.
Mr. Morton from Bordeaux, of the house of Morton and Russell, came passenger in the Milo, and informs, that by order of the Emperor, the bonds that were given for the brig Orleans Packet and cargo were cancelled. This vessel arrived at Bordeaux from Gibraltar, since the second of November, and under the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, was released and sailed with a cargo for New-York.

Sir Camilla, for America, taken and carried into Bayonne by a privateer, is also released.—*Phil. Gaz.*

By the extensions of Pascagula Parish as far as the river Perdido, which we noticed in our last, and the appointment of civil officers under the laws of the U.S. States, in the same, the Spaniards in Mobile are completely surrounded; and they cannot pass any troops to or from Pensacola, except by water, and as we have several Gun-Boats stationed in Mobile bay, this can be easily prevented. Instead of the Spanish sentinel crying Queen-Vive? to our vessels or troops passing Mobile, we have it in our power to speak to them in the language of a bold sentinel, *advance! and give the countenance!* Mobile Sentinel.

Surrounded as the Spaniards are in Mobile, what advantage can they possibly flatter themselves from their situation? Nothing more is wanting to complete their destruction, than the erection of a Military Post on the opposite side of the bay, which would be more advantageous to our commerce, than the occupation of Mobile. It is well known that the channel is deeper, the situation for a town as handsome, and the water more convenient and better. *Ibid.*

HORRID SUICIDE!!

A few days ago, JOHN SCHOFIELD of Harrison County, in open day and in the presence of his wife and family, cut his throat. After the first gash was made his wife discovered the horrid deed and with all the eloquence of sympathy and darts entreated him to desist, but beginning her to leave him, he went to an adjacent room, seized another knife, drew it across his throat eleven times, and then thrust it down his heart and instantly expired.

We are also informed that a brother of the deceased who was present at his burial has since attempted to hang himself and has finally succeeded in putting an end to life by cutting his throat!

LOTTERY-OFFICE,

LEXINGTON, Sept. 7th, 1811.

List of Prizes drawn in the Lexington Library Lottery.

[CONCLUDED.]

50 Prizes of 20 dollars each,
Nos. 27 75 149 224 328 348 443

692 719 781 910 950 1042 1095 1 74
1281 1415 1528 1544 1656 1674 1794

1824 1891 1949 1921 2091 2143 2163
2 64 2269 2600 2618 2726 2834 2852

2878 2979 3193 3203 3277 3403 3407
3542 3555 3700 3711 3754 3819 3973.

100 Prizes of 10 dollars each,
Nos. 43 67 73 245 288 350 417

418 449 504 529 562 579 594 633
696 856 904 907 943 964 994 1009

1056 1098 1124 1135 1139 1184 1214
1226 1294 1338 1360 1379 1391 1465

1481 1490 1495 1497 1587 1634 1771
1851 1885 1957 1964 1977 2021 2043

2063 2071 2126 2136 2198 2265 2326
2335 2360 2362 2416 2418 2427 2452

2458 2524 2526 2737 2756 2777 2796
2855 2904 2932 2955 3002 3098 3043

3102 3105 3124 3182 3223 3265 3365
3380 3387 3409 3431 3559 3565 3615

3705 3805 3811 3828 3869 3923 3938
1000 Prizes of 6 dollars each,
Nos. 3 6 9 13 18 20 23 28 30 34
36 41 42 46 47 49 50 52 53 54 56
59 65 71 74 78 79 80 88 92 94 95
97 99 101 105 112 119 127 128 133
135 138 139 141 144 156 157 165
168 171 183 184 186 193 197 201
204 206 209 213 214 226 229 230
236 238 239 241 252 260 268 272
373 287 292 293 295 299 307
311 312 314 317 319 320 324 327
330 332 333 334 335 337 338 339
344 349 354 356 360 368 370 373
375 382 385 386 391 392 393 397
398 400 405 408 410 411 413 414
429 436 438 447 453 454 457 460
462 478 486 487 489 491 496 511
515 516 518 521 524 530 533 535
539 545 548 549 560 568 570 572
581 582 587 599 602 604 607 608
614 618 621 623 625 628 629 634
636 637 639 649 654 659 662 664
666 675 677 682 684 693 707
710 717 723 727 730 732 733 735
736 760 766 768 772 774 776 782
783 785 788 792 794 796 800 802
806 816 822 833 834 842 844 853
866 867 881 882 887 891 893
895 898 902 903 905 908 913 922
923 934 936 941 947 952 957 965
967 974 977 988 996 997 999 1000
1006 1007 1013 1019 1021 1033 1034
1039 1040 1042 1043 1044 1045 1049
1054 1059 1061 1068 1067 1073 1076
1080 1089 1091 1092 1097 1102 1109
1110 1114 1116 1117 1123 1131 1134
1142 1160 1170 1172 1180 1197 1200
1201 1202 1203 1208 1210 1112 1215
1216 1231 1237 1245 1249 1263 1272
1275 1280 1282 1284 1285 1286 1291
1293 1302 1304 1307 1308 1309 1313
1318 1315 1329 1333 1334 1337 1340
1345 1346 1347 1349 1352 1358 1362
1369 1375 1378 1380 1387 1392 1395
1403 1410 1411 1413 1416 1420 1422
1427 1428 1425 1442 1448 1450 1452
1458 1450 1462 1470 1474 1480 1482
1483 1388 1492 1493 1494 1503 1505
1508 1510 1511 1514 1517 1521 1531
1540 1543 1548 1551 1552 1565 1566
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1762 1763 1764 1766 1767 1768 1770
1773 1775 1780 1782 1784 1792 1798

1803 1805 1807 1810 1825 1829 1834
1842 1843 1849 1857 1862 1854 1866
1873 1875 1876 1878 1881 1887 1888
1893 1894 1899 1905 1908 1915 1922
1923 1932 1938 1939 1943 1949 1950
1951 1952 1961 1967 1970 1974

The following is a moral lesson elegantly expressed.

Bright rose the morn : a spicy gale Breath'd o'er the shelter'd Indian vale, When Isabel, pure Nature's child, Explor'd the hill and forest wide, Loose flow'd her locks and silken vest, As soft the breezes fan'd her breast.

On a near hillock's sun-guilt side, A snake display'd his scaly pride, Evolv'd from many a graceful fold, His sides were gay with green and gold ; The maid admir'd the stranger guest, And fondly plac'd him in her breast.

A while secure, and warmly laid, He lightly round her bosom play'd ; And rais'd his head in sportive guise, And darted lightnings from his eyes ; Transported she the snake carest, And strain'd him closer to her breast.

But soon the luckless maiden found The horrors of the poisoned wound, She felt the chilling dews of death, The creeping pulse, the struggling breath, And dying, mourn'd the hour she prest The glittering stranger to her breast.

SONG.

Behold you gaudy painted flow'r, Gay, blushing to the morning rays ; It sprung and blossom'd in an hour, When night's chill blast its bloom decays. Yet thoughtless maidens as they rove ; Mistake, and call this flow'ret love.

But love's true flow'r before it springs, Deep in the breast it's fibres shoots And clasps the heart, and round it clings, And fastens by a thousand roots ; Then bids its strengthen'd tendrills climb And brave the chilling blast of time.

MAXIMS.

I never knew any man in my life, who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian.

It often happens that those are the best people, whose characters have been most injured by slanderers, as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have been picking at.—*Swift*

INFIDELITY.

There is a stigma attached to the name of *Infidel*, which none but the boldest in vice are willing to suffer. Oblique intimations against the probability of certain events recorded in the sacred oracles, or strained and foolish attempts at satire aimed at the doctrines of the Christian Religion, are always a sufficient evidence, however, to my mind, of the real sentiments of the individual who makes them.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

There are people continued the corporal, 'who can't even breathe without flandering a neighbor.' You judge too severely,' replied my aunt Prudy—'very few are slandered who do not deserve it.' That may be retorted the corporal, 'but I have heard very slight things said of you.' The face of my aunt kindled with anger.—'My! exclaimed he, 'Me! slight things of me! what can any body say of me?'—They say,' answered the corporal gravely, and drawing his words to keep her in suspense—that—that you ARE—NO BETTER THAN YOU SHOULD BE?—They flashed from the eyes of my aunt—'Who are the wretches?—I hope they slander no one that does not deserve it!'—remarked the corporal jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived—She was sensibly injured.—True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful; but she was rigidly moral and virtuous. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbors flander her?—She could not conjecture!

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of nature. A person who can live in this world, without suffering flander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

Several weighty reasons why I in particular ought to be excused from taking the newspapers.

There's no occasion for my taking the papers; I am in neighbor —'s store every day and see it as soon as it comes.

There's no use in my taking the paper, for we can't have it a minute after it comes into the store; one or other catches it up so quick.

I have no need to take the paper; I can always read it at the barbers.

I need not take the papers; for I am so much among people, that I can hear all the news at the post-office, and see the arrivals in the Philadelphia papers, and that's all I want to know.

It is no matter about our taking the paper; (a man once told the printer;) father generally goes to meeting every Sunday, and comes back by Mr. M—, as it is no more than three miles and a half out of his way, through the woods, and borrows his paper every week.

I don't want the paper; there's a parcel left at the school house every week and the boys bring one home for us to read.

We don't want the paper; there's one or two left at the house for the back neighbor's that we read.

I don't want the paper but a few minutes just to run over the foreign news, or see what congress or the legislature are about, or look at the advertisements, and any body will lend one long enough for that, without taking it myself.

Art of Flying.

—The art of raising and moving in the air, by means of wings, continues to engage the attention of a

number of persons in Germany. At Vienna, the watch maker Degen, aided by a liberal subscription, is occupied in perfecting his discovery. He has recently taken several public flights in the Prater. At Berlin, Claudius, a wealthy manufacturer of oil cloth, is engaged in like pursuits: he rises in the air without difficulty, and can move in a direct line, at the rate of four miles an hour; but his wings are unwieldy, and he cannot turn round in them. At Ulm, a man named Berlinger, announced, on the 24th of April, that he had, after great sacrifice of money, labor and time, invented a machine, in which he would, on the 12th of May, rise in the air, and fly twelve miles.

At the Carlton house fete, the splendid service of glass, presented to his royal highness by the corporation of Liverpool, was used, the wine glasses of which were said to be worth a guinea each, and the decanters ten guineas each.

A REMEDY FOR APOPLEXY.

M. Sage, has lately stated in a memoir read to the national institute at Paris, the efficacy of flour volatile alkali in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One

of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust, though thin and very feeble, was seized, while fasting with an apoplexy. He fell down deprived of sense.

When raised he had the rattles in the throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his under lip so as to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water, containing 25 or 30 drops of flour volatile alkali. At the same

time 6 drops of paper, the edges of which were wetted with volatile alkali, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were

soaredly separated, and the eyes opened. A second dose of alkali was instantly poured down his throat. The rattles ceased; speech and recollection returned.

On the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficient strength to proceed without assistance about 300 paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up, asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder." He

reports another instance in the person of one of his friends, who was a great enter-

er, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table.

"The volatile alkali excited a vomiting, and after that had abated, the patient took 20 drops of volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was able to walk in his garden."

BLACKSMITHS ATTEND.

Post up the following information in your shops, and hammer it into your heads—We extract it from an essay of "The Intermedler" in the New York Evening Post. It is important to the farmer, the traveller, the waggoner, the huntsman, &c.—*Whig*

Directions for shoeing Horses' feet.

Extracted principally from Lawrence's celebrated "Treatise upon Horses," a work as valuable as it is scarce in this country.

"Every one who wishes to have justice done to his horses, must insist upon the following preliminaries with his blacksmith, which are entirely within the cognizance of common sense, namely:

1. That he never weaken the foot of the horse by paring away the sole of the frog; nor destroy the bars, under pretence of opening the heels.—The frog is composed of a tough and elastic substance, and destined by nature to support the foot, and serve as a cushion, rest or salient point for the tendon of the finer muscle or back sinew. It should, therefore, always be permitted to rest on the ground, where that is practicable.

2. That he make use of the best, hard and well wrought iron; that he set the horse upon a flat and even, not a convex surface, and that he never make the shoe project beyond the heel.

3. That he never suffer a burning hot shoe to be fitted to the horse's foot.

The above directions may be made general almost without exception.

I am sorry to say that the villainous custom of fitting the shoe red hot, and of burning the crust of the foot to a level with the shoe instead of hammering the iron to the shape of the foot, subsist in full force at this instant. The mischief done by this lazy custom to the feet of horses is incalculable.

I cannot too much recommend the practice of hammering the external surface of the shoe somewhat concave; instead of which most of our shoers adopt the contrary method, which not only must give pain to the horse whenever he travels over the pavement, but endanger the life of the rider.

Whenever it becomes absolutely necessary to cut the bars or frogs, never suffer it to be performed in the usual way of blacksmiths, that is to say, inwards or downwards, one of the most destructive of all their manoeuvres, but always let them be shaved horizontally or flat. And it is dangerous to cut too near the frog, that in case of considerable bulk in that part, it is better even to thicken the shoe a trifles, so as to bring them and the frog upon a level and even bearing.

From the Agricultural Museum.

Washington, 19th July, 1811.

SIR—I send you herewith, to be described to some of the Agricultural Members of our Society, in all parcels of several

sorts of grain, as described below, which I believe to be new in this country.

Mammoth Eye.—I received it last year from France. It was lately brought from Asia. I sowed 70 grains in my garden; it produced 7483 grains but they are not so plump as those I sowed. It is heavier than wheat, and gives a flour as white. The stalk is more solid than that of common rye, the grain twice as large and of a bright wheat colour.—Sow in Autumn.

Caspian Wheat. received with the Rye, was extremely plump and heavy, has somewhat degenerated in my garden, possibly owing to the season. Having a solid stalk it may resist the fly and will give more fodder than common wheat. It has a cluster head. Sow in Autumn.

Persian Barley. received with the rye and wheat, has likewise degenerated with me. It was much heavier than the common barley, has a larger grain with a thinner and softer coat. Sow in Spring.

I hope these several grains in another year may recover their size and fullness and that some at least of our climates within the range I have sent them from Massachusetts to Virginia, may prove congenial to them. In which case we shall find them a valuable acquisition to our agriculture.

I am yours, &c.

JOEL BARLOW.

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NOW READY FOR THE PRESS,

AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN

BE MADE WITH A PRINTER

Will commence the publication of a series of Historical volumes which when finished will assume the title of

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,

OR,

An historical view of the world from the earliest records till the 19th century, with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it were happy for us if all great works were reduced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.

"Primum ab origine mundi

"Ad mea perpetuum deducit tempora carmen,"

Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—or the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.

The African part contains a concise history of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania, Abyssinia, of the piratical States, and the Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivilized settlements.

The European part contains the history of Greece and Rome from their origin to their dissolution—of the various nations which were conquered, and of the nations which were formed from the fragments of the Roman empire, and the various revolutions of the latter, together with a general view of the nations which never were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history of the Western Continent, under the heads of Free, European, and Aboriginal or unconquered America. The first contains a history of the United States from their settlement as English colonies till the present time—the second of all parts dependent on Europe, and the third of all that are still owned by the Aborigines.

It is expected that the whole will be comprehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500 pages each—to be printed on good paper and in two types; and offered for sale, bound in boards, in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that sum for half-volumes.

This work has been in contemplation upwards of forty years. The project of it was conceived in 1768 on reading the Universal History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by a Society of Gentlemen in England. The original idea of extracting the quintessence of voluminous work, which contained the most complete system of history the world had then seen, has ever since been enlarging and improving by an attentive perusal of the histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, and other modern authors—of the Asiatic researches—of the works of Sir William Jones, and other learned Orientalists—the publications of intelligent travellers who in the course of the last half century have explored almost every region of the globe. These collectively have thrown a blaze of light on countries comparatively unknown, and on portions both of ancient and modern history which were confused and obscure at the period when the writers of the Universal History published their invaluable work. The arrangement of materials collected from these sources commenced in the year 1780, when in consequence of the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton the author was suddenly released from a sea of business and sent as a prisoner of war to the British garrison then in St. Augustine, and there confined for eleven months, without any peculiar employment. Steady progress has been made for the last ten years in correcting and transcribing the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at full length—that of foreign countries is more or less expanded or contracted in proportion to the intrinsic importance of each—its tendency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the Greek and Latin Classics—and also in proportion to its connection with the United States, or as furnishing useful practical information to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of their ancestors.

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

John R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell, in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

April 15th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Alexander Blair, on the waters of the Hanging Fork, five miles from Stanford, a sorrel MARE five years old this spring, branded on the near shoulder thus (S) fourteen hands high, short tail and a star in her forehead, appraised to \$25. Posted before me.

John T. Bell, i. p. c.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE GENTLEMEN AND LADIES of Lexington are respectfully informed that I will attend on the 14th of September, at the Hotel, in order to make up a school; those who wish to send their children, will please to send them on that day, and they may depend on having strict attention paid to their manners and deportment, as well as dancing. My terms are \$6 per quarter, for one scholar—two days a week for 6 times.

GARRETT LANE.

Clarke County.

TAKEN UP by John Whitesides, living near Harrison's mill, on Hancock, one small Black HORSE about fourteen hands high, three years old, roach'd and bob'd, appraised to \$20.

David Harrison, i. p. c.

June 24, 1811.

From the Agricultural Museum.

Washington, 19th July, 1811.

SIR—I send you herewith, to be described to some of the Agricultural Members of our Society, in all parcels of several

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscribers having lately returned to

this country, has brought on him a fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, put up expressly for this market England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—

and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and

furnitures

10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, mull, sprig, seedling and leno Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.

2 do. flannel and culicet handkerchiefs

3 do. dimities

2 do. cotton casimères

1 trunk satins, moles, twilled sarsnetts, men's florentine, and 40 doz. black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs

3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery